APRIL. 1783. THE NUMB. 2755.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1783.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

An Addition and Supplement to an Act, entituled "An Act "for amending and continuing an Act, entituled An "Act for the Support of the Government of this Pro-"vince, making the Excise on Wine, Rum, Brandy "and other Spirits, more equal, and preventing Frauds "in the collecting and paying the said Excise."

WHEREAS it hath been found by experience, that the excise laws heretofore in force have not been adequate to the salutary purposes intended by them: For remedy whereof, and for the better support of civil government,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, *in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passing of this act, the rate, duty and sum of *Eight-pence per* gallon shall be raised, levied, collected and paid on all wines, rum, brandy and other spirits, bartered, or sold and consumed within this state, and which have been, or during the continuance of this act shall be imported from beyond seas, or made or distilled from the natural products of any country beyond seas; and that the rate, duty and sum of *Four-pence per* gallon shall be raised, levied, collected and paid on all rum, brandy and other spirits, distilled from the natural products of this state or of any of the United States, and which shall be bartered, or sold and consumed within this state (wine, rum, brandy or other spirits, entered for exportation out of this state, and exported accordingly, only excepted) any thing in any law heretofore made to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Provided always nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every contractor, employed and authorised as such by the Superintendant of Finance, to furnish rations for the fœderal army of the United States, or any part thereof, shall, upon settlement of his account of rations with the said Financier, or other proper officer, and having obtained a certificate under his hand of having really and *bona fide* issued in rations, within any certain limited time, any certain number of gallons of wine, rum, brandy or other spirits, particularly specifying the different kinds thereof in said certificate, have credit with the collector or deputy collector of the city of *Philadelphia*, or of any county of this state, with whom such liquor shall have been entered, in the settlement of his account with such collector, for so much as the duty on the quantity of liquor so certified by the Superintendant of Finance to have been issued, within the time for which the said contractor shall have been charged with excise in the books of the said collector, shall amount to; and the said collector shall enter such discount of excise on the account of the said contractor under his hand; and shall further keep a true account thereof in his own books.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person or persons, importing any liquors made exciseable by this act, shall make full and true entries with the collector of excise in the city or county where such liquors shall be imported, and unladed from any vessel, waggon or other carriage, and before the same shall be stored in any warehouse, shop, cellar or other place, of all such liquors, with the casks containing the same, with their true contents, marks and numbers, under the penalty of a sum equal to the excise by this act made chargeable on all such liquors; and every importer, merchant or wholesale dealer, in any of the liquors aforesaid, shall, upon every sale or alienation of any of the said liquors, without delay, make a return and entry of all liquors so sold, the time when sold, the quantity, and casks or vessels containing the same, with their marks, contents and numbers, together with the purchaser's name and place of abode, under the penalty of all the duties or excise chargeable by this act on all liquors so neglected to be entered. And the collector of excise, or his deputy, for the city or county where such neglect shall happen, or shall be suspected to have happened, shall have power, by virtue of this act, to enter in the day time into any storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, or other place in which he may suspect that any such exciseable liquors shall be lodged, and there search, examine and compare all such liquors there found with the entries made; and if on enquiry it shall appear to him that there are liquors there stored, and not entered as this act directs, or if liquors entered with the said collector as imported or bought have been sold or removed without due entry thereof, then, and in every such case, the said collector, or his deputy for the said district, shall forthwith charge such importer, merchant or wholesale dealer, with the whole excise made chargeable by this act on such liquors, and the quantities there found, and not entered as aforesaid, and shall proceed to recover such excise as a penalty from such importer, merchant or wholesale dealer, in the same manner as excise is recoverable from retailers of spirituous liquors by this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement. And if any importer, merchant or wholesale dealer shall refuse to open such store, warehouse, shop, cellar or other place, where such liquors, or any of them, may be suspected to be, it shall and may be lawful for the collector, or his deputy, to call to his assistance the sheriff of the county or any constable, and to break open such store, warehouse, shop, cellar or other place; and if any such officer shall neglect or refuse to assist such collector, or his deputy, when so required, he shall forfeit and pay, for every such neglect or refusal, the sum of *Ten Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the first day of *June* next, every distiller of spirituous liquors, before he proceed to distil any further quantity, shall, under the penalty of *Ten Pounds*, enter with the collector of excise for the city or county respectively, or his deputy, wherein such distiller shall reside, an account of all such stills, with the number of gallons which they do severally contain, and shall be accountable to such collector, or his deputy, for all liquors by him retailed, drawn, sold, bartered or delivered to any person or persons, for any valuable consideration whatsoever, in any quantity less than twenty gallons at one time and to one person, and shall enter the same and pay the excise thereon, as retailers are by law obliged to do, any thing contained in any law heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any such distiller shall sell, deliver, dispose of or remove, or shall suffer to be sold, delivered, disposed of or removed from the distillery, store or cellar of the said distiller, any quantity of spirituous liquors above twenty gallons at one time to one person, without entering the same, or causing it to be entered with the collector of the county, or his deputy, and without taking out a permit of such entry, therein specifying the name of the person to whom such liquor hath been so sold, delivered or disposed of, with the quantity thereof, and the vessel or vessels containing the same, with their marks and numbers, and where the same is to be removed to, to be sold or consumed, every such distiller shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum equal to the value of the liquor so neglected or refused to be entered agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act, to be recovered in any court of record within this state, by bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection, wager of law, nor more than one imparlance, shall be allowed. Of all which entries and permits, the collector, or his deputy, with whom the same shall be entered, shall keep true and fair accounts, and shall charge the several persons named in such permits, to whom such liquors shall have been so sold or delivered by the distiller thereof, with the excise chargeable thereon, as by this act is made payable for such liquor; and unless payment thereof be made within three months from the date of such permit, or a certificate from the collector of the city or county where the same hath been sold and delivered, importing that the same liquors have been sold and delivered by wholesale to some person or persons within the county of which he is collector or deputy collector, be returned to the collector, or his deputy, of the county where such liquors were distilled or removed from, the said collector, or his deputy, shall proceed against such delinquent, and recover all such sum or sums declared to be due by this act, in the same manner, and under the same fines and forfeitures, as other duties are made payable and recoverable by this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement.

AND WHEREAS some difficulties have arisen about the meaning of the nineteenth section of the act, entituled "*An Act for the support of the government of "this province, making the excise on wine, rum, brandy "and other spirits, more equal, and preventing frauds in "the collecting and paying the said excise,*" passed the twenty-first day of *March*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-two:

AND WHEREAS it is fit and proper that retailers of wine or spirituous liquors should now pay a larger sum annually, than hath been required by law heretofore:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the duties charged by this act on the liquors retailed by any person in one year do not amount to the sum of *Six Pounds*, such person shall be charged with such further sum, as will make the whole excise payable in one year equal to *Six Pounds*.

Provided always, That nothing in the foregoing section shall extend to the counties of *Bedford*, *Northumberland*, *Westmoreland* and *Washington*.

Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to excuse or exonerate any person from paying any greater sum than *Six Pounds*, if the real excise on the liquors by him or her retailed within the year should arise to any greater sum.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That from and after the twenty-fifth day of *April* next, it shall and may be lawful for any constable or constables, supervisors of the highways, and any overseer or overseers of the poor in the city or respective counties, as often as they shall find any carter, waggoner, drayman, boatman or other person conveying by land or water any of the wines or spirituous liquors aforesaid, to ask and demand from any such carter, waggoner, drayman, boatman or other person conveying the same, a permit for the lawful removal of such wines or spirituous liquors, and upon neglect or refusal of the party to produce and shew such permit, to stop and deliver all such wines or spirituous liquors to the collector or his deputy, or to the nearest magistrate, safely to keep, and such constable, supervisor or overseer shall forthwith inform the collector of the county or his deputy of such demand and seizure, who shall immediately proceed therein according to law, and if on a final trial it shall be adjudged a proper seizure, the said constable, supervisor or overseer shall be entitled to one equal moiety or share, which by the former acts, in case of seizure, would have been the property of the collector.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in all cases of appeal to the judgment of the court of quarter sessions, for any thing done in pursuance of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement, their judgment therein shall be final, and no writ of *certiorari* shall issue for the removal thereof into the supreme court.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the constables of the city and several counties of this State shall, from and after the passing of this act, make a true return of the names and surnames of all the several distillers, holding or occupying distilleries, within their respective townships, wards or districts, to the clerk of the court of Quarter Sessions of their respective county once in every three months, under the penalty of *Ten Pounds*.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several clerks of the court of quarter sessions shall, and they are hereby enjoined and required to file and keep all such returns of the said constables, and to transmit certified copies of them, at least once in every six months, into the comptroller-general's office, under the penalty of *Fifty Pounds*; which returns, so rendered, shall be considered and taken as a check on the accounts exhibited by the collectors respectively, for settlement in the said comptroller's office.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That hereafter it shall be the duty of the several collectors of excise, to lay their accounts respectively before the comptroller-general, once in every six months, or oftener, if thereunto required by the said comptroller-general, who shall adjust and settle all such accounts, and shall direct and order all such collectors forthwith to pay the monies in their hands into the treasury of this state. And if any of the said collectors shall neglect or refuse so to do, the comptroller-general shall, and he is hereby authorised, forthwith to proceed against every such delinquent collector, as by law he is directed in the case of other delinquents.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the comptroller-general, as often as he shall adjust and settle the accounts of any of the collectors of excise in any of the counties of this State, he shall cause an abstract of the said accounts respectively to be published and distributed in the counties which they respectively refer to, in which accounts so published shall be noted all entries of wine and spirituous liquors, the excise payable thereon, by whom entered, the amount of seizures, and the sums outstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall take a permit for the removal of wines or other liquors, made exciseable by this act, and shall not convey the said wines or other liquors to the county mentioned in the permit, or shall convey such wine or liquors to any other county within this State, and shall neglect or refuse to make entry of such further removal with the collector of the county to which the permit is directed, and to produce the permit aforesaid to the said collector, or shall take a permit in the name of any other person than the real owner of such wine or other liquors, or shall enter them for exportation out of the state, either by land or water, and after removal of any of the said wines or other liquors, shall unlade and put any of the said wines or other liquors into any house, store, cellar or other place within this state, without first entering the same with the collector of the county, or his deputy, where the same shall be unladed or stored, every such offender shall forfeit and pay the sum of *Fifteen Pounds* for every hundred gallons so neglected to be properly entered, conveyed and conducted, as this act directs, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity; and also shall forfeit all such wines or other liquors, which shall be in any of the above ways attempted to be concealed from the payment of the duties required by this act; the one moiety of all such seizures, fines and forfeitures, so made and recovered, shall be to the informer who shall prosecute the offender to conviction, and the other half to the use of the state, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are by this act, and the act to which this is an addition and supplement, made recoverable.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before the 25th day of *April* next, and before the present collectors of excise, or their successors in office, or any of them, shall enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, they shall each and every of them enter into bonds, with two sufficient sureties, to the treasurer of the state for the time being, for the sums following, *viz.*

The collector of the city and county of *Philadelphia*, in the sum of *Three Thousand Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Bucks*, in the sum of *Six Hundred Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Chester*, in the sum of *Nine Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Lancaster*, in the sum of *One Thousand Three Hundred Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *York*, in the sum of *Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Cumberland*, in the sum of *Seven Hundred and Forty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Berks*, in the sum of *Seven Hundred Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Northampton*, in the sum of *Three Hundred and Sixty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Bedford*, in the sum of *One Hundred and Eighty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Northumberland*, in the sum of *Two Hundred and Fifty Pound*.

The collector of the county of *Westmoreland*, in the sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*.

The collector of the county of *Washington*, in the sum of *One Hundred and Fifty Pounds*; to be paid to the said treasurer, or his successor, for the faithful discharge of their respective duties, and for the respective accounting for and paying all such sums of money as they shall from time to time receive by virtue of this act, and the act to which this is an addition and supplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every person who hath been, or hereafter shall be a collector of excise within this state, and who hath been or hereafter shall be removed from said office, shall forthwith on demand of the excise officer appointed in his room, deliver to the new appointed officer, all books, accounts, records and entries in his possession of all excise, fines, forfeitures and debts due and outstanding by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and supplement, whole and undefaced, under the penalty and forfeiture of *One Hundred Pounds*, to be sued for and recovered by the comptroller-general, at the suit and for the use of the Commonwealth, in manner as other fines and forfeitures are made recoverable by this act; all which sums of money so due and outstanding shall, in the settlement of his accounts, be placed to the credit of the officer so removed, and the new appointed officer shall collect, account and settle

ſettle for the ſame, in the ſame manner as for other monies receivable by him by virtue of this act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That, from and after the ſaid twenty-fifth day of *April*, no collector already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, nor any of their deputies, ſhall enter upon the duties of his office, before he ſhall take the following oath or affirmation before ſome juſtice of the peace of the county for which he ſhall be the collector, viz. *That he will truly and faithfully execute the office of collector or deputy collector of exciſe for the county of without favour or affection to any, and ſhall from to time to time truly account with the comptroller for the time being, for all monies which he ſhall receive, and truly pay to the State treaſur. for the time being, ſo much thereof as he ought to pay in purſuance of the ſeveral acts of Aſſembly which relate to the raiſing, levying and paying the exciſe on wine, rum, brandy and other ſpirits; and that he ſhall not break open any houſe, cellar or other place, to ſearch for any of the ſaid liquors, without ſufficient reaſons to ſuſpect a fraud is intended.*

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral collectors of the counties of *Beaford*, *Northumberland*, *Weſtmoreland* and *Waſhington*, ſhall deduct, out of the public monies which may come to their hands by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and ſupplement, *twelve and an half per cent.* for their ſervices reſpectively.

And the collectors of the counties of *York*, *Cumberland*, *Berks* and *Northampton*, ſhall be entitled to *ſix per cent.* for their ſervices reſpectively as aforeſaid.

And the collectors of the counties of *Bucks*, *Cheſter* and *Lancaſter*, ſhall be entitled to *five per cent.* for their ſervices reſpectively as aforeſaid.

And the collector of the city and county of *Philadelphia* ſhall be entitled to *two and an half per cent.* for his ſervices as aforeſaid, and no more.

And the treaſurer of the State ſhall receive *one and an half per cent.* for receiving and paying all the monies which may come to his hands by virtue of this act, or the act to which this is an addition and ſupplement.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act, the rates of all tavern licences, excluſive of the fees of office, ſhall be double the ſum at which they have been by law charged hitherto; and the clerks of the courts of quarter-ſeſſions are hereby enjoined and required to receive, from every perſon who ſhall be recommended as the law directs to keep a public houſe, a ſum for every licence for that purpoſe, equal to double the ſum which all ſuch licences have been reſpectively rated at by law in the city of *Philadelphia* and the ſeveral counties of this State, and ſhall account for and pay over all ſuch ſums by them received, in the manner directed heretofore by law for receiving and paying over the ſame, any thing in any law heretofore made in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons ſhall hereafter retail and ſell leſs than one quart of rum, wine, brandy or other ſpirits, to be delivered at one time and to one perſon, without having firſt obtained licence agreeable to law for that purpoſe, he, ſhe or they, ſhall forfeit and pay for every ſuch offence the penalty of *Ten Pounds*, over and above the exciſe for all ſuch liquors by them retailed as aforeſaid, or be committed to the work-houſe or priſon of the reſpective county where the offence ſhall be committed, there to be kept at hard labour for the ſpace of three months, any thing in this law, or any other law, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That ſo much of the act, to which this is an addition and ſupplement, as is altered, ſupplied or amended by this act, be, and the ſame is hereby repealed and made void, any thing contained in any of the ſaid laws in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Wedneſday, *the nineteenth day of* March, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

An ACT *for the attainder of* Harry Gordon, *unleſs he ſurrender himſelf, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.*

WHEREAS *Harry Gordon*, now or late a military officer in the *Britiſh* ſervice, now or late of the county of *Cheſter*, within this ſtate, on the twentieth day of *March*, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, was ſeized in his demeſne, as of fee, of and in two tracts of land in *Bedford* county, and alſo of other real and perſonal property in this ſtate.

AND WHEREAS it was alledged that the ſaid *Harry Gordon* did then adhere to, and knowingly and willingly aid and aſſiſt the enemies of this ſtate, and the United States, by having joined their armies:

AND WHEREAS his Excellency the Preſident and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of this Commonwealth, by their proclamation, under the hand of the ſaid Preſident and the ſeal of the State, bearing date the day and year aforeſaid, did name and require *Henry Gordon*, among others, to render himſelf to ſome or one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, or of the juſtices of the peace of one of the counties within this ſtate, on or before the firſt day of *November* then next enſuing, and alſo to abide his legal trial for high treaſon, on pain of being attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and of forfeiting as perſons ſo attainted ought to do, thereby deſigning and intending to name and require the aforeſaid *Harry Gordon*, ſo ſeized of real eſtate and having joined the enemy as aforeſaid, to render himſelf as aforeſaid:

AND WHEREAS the ſaid *Harry Gordon* did not ſurrender himſelf on or before the ſaid day in the ſaid proclamation mentioned, and thereupon his eſtate, or ſome part thereof, hath been ſeized and ſold by the agents for forfeited eſtates, as by law directed in caſe of perſons legally attainted:

AND WHEREAS doubts have ariſen, by reaſon of the miſnomer of the ſaid *Harry Gordon*, whether the ſaid *Harry Gordon* be legally attainted, and whether the ſales be good and valid in law:

AND WHEREAS application hath been made that an act of General Aſſembly might be paſſed, to cure the ſaid defect of miſnomer, and to render the ſaid attainder and ſales valid:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, *in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame*, That if the ſaid *Harry Gordon* ſhall not render himſelf to ſome or one of the juſtices of the ſupreme court, or of the juſtices of the peace in one of the counties of this ſtate, on or before the twenty-fourth day of *July* next enſuing, and alſo abide his legal trial for high treaſon, then the ſaid *Harry Gordon*, not rendering himſelf as aforeſaid, or not abiding his legal trial, ſhall, from and after the ſaid twenty-fourth day of *July*, ſtand and be attainted of high treaſon, to all intents and purpoſes, and ſhall ſuffer and forfeit, and his eſtate be diſpoſed of, in the ſame manner as if he had been legally and rightly named and required, by the proclamation aforeſaid, to ſurrender himſelf as aforeſaid, and had neglected or refuſed ſo to do.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the ſaid *Harry Gordon* ſhall neglect or refuſe to ſurrender himſelf, as by this act required, or to abide his legal trial as aforeſaid, then all the ſeizures, ſales and diſpoſitions made of the eſtate of the ſaid *Harry Gordon*, by the Agents for forfeited eſtates, ſhall be, and they are hereby confirmed and made of the ſame force and validity, as they would have been if the ſaid *Harry Gordon* had been legally and rightly named and required, by the ſaid proclamation, to ſurrender himſelf, and had neglected or refuſed ſo to do.

AND WHEREAS ſundry proclamations have been iſſued by the Preſident and the Supreme Executive Council, naming and requiring ſundry perſons to ſurrender themſelves on or before a certain day therein mentioned, on pain of being attainted of high treaſon, and of forfeiting as perſons ſo attainted ought to do:

AND WHEREAS miſnomers and miſtakes in name, addition or deſcription may have happened, and the perſons who were meant and intended to be named and required may not be in all reſpects truly and properly named and deſcribed in the ſaid proclamations, by reaſon whereof fair and honeſt purchaſers may hereafter be endangered, and the commonwealth become liable to make reſtitution: For the effectual prevention of which, and to extinguiſh all claims and demands ariſing from ſuch miſtakes and errors:

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no heir, deviſee or aſſignee, or any perſon claiming any right, title, intereſt or property in the eſtate, real or perſonal, of any perſon who was meant and intended to be named and deſcribed in the ſaid proclamations, and who hath not yet ſurrendered himſelf, ſhall avail him or herſelf of any ſuch miſnomer or miſtake, or of any pretence or allegation of defect of authority whatſoever, to recover any of the eſtates ſeized or ſold as forfeited, or any part thereof; and that no debtor, by reaſon or pretext aforeſaid, ſhall withhold or ſecrete any debts or property belonging or due to ſuch perſons ſo meant and intended to be named and required to ſurrender themſelves; but wherever it ſhall plainly and clearly appear to the court or jury, and the ſame be certified by the verdict of the jury, in caſe of objections on the trial, that the perſons whoſe eſtates have been ſeized, or whoſe debts or property are withholden or ſecreted, were clearly meant and intended to be named and deſcribed in the ſaid proclamations, and that they have not ſurrendered themſelves according to the requiſition of the ſaid proclamations, then all ſuch eſtates, debts and property ſhall be adjudged to be veſted in the commonwealth, or in the aſſignees of the commonwealth, as fully and effectually as if the ſaid perſons had been in every reſpect legally attainted, any error or miſtake of name, deſcription of place, want of juriſdiction or authority, or other like defect, in anywiſe notwithſtanding.

Provided, That nothing in this act ſhall be deemed, taken or conſtrued to deprive any perſon ſo named and required, or meant or intended to be named and required to ſurrender himſelf, and who hath not ſurrendered himſelf, from appearing in perſon and taking advantage of any ſuch miſnomer, miſtake or defect of authority, and that nothing herein contained ſhall deprive ſuch perſon ſo appearing from any advantage or benefit which he would have had, if this act had not been made.

Signed, by Order of the Houſe,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law, at Philadelphia, *on* Friday, *the thirty-firſt day of* January, *in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty and three.*

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS.

GENTLEMEN,

A PIECE having appeared in your Gazette *of laſt week, under the Signature of* Juriſperitus, *which queſtions the Power of the Aſſembly to remove Juſtices of the Peace for Miſconduct, your inſerting the following Reaſons, ſigned by thoſe Members who apprehended they had that Right, in ſupport of their Opinion, will, I imagine, be a complete Anſwer to the Obſervations of* Juriſperitus, *and will oblige your humble Servant,* Z.

March 31, 1783.

REASONS *in Support of the Vote, paſſed March* 1, 1783.

BY the 30th ſection of the conſtitution, "Juſtices of the peace are removeable for miſconduct by the aſſembly." The mode to be purſued previous to ſuch removal, muſt be under the immediate direction and controul of the houſe; otherwiſe we alienate the confidence placed in us by the conſtitution, and riſk the inveſtigation of the grounds of removal with ſuch perſons, as may not be competent to the execution of the truſt ſo committed.---Power abdicated is ſeldom regained.

The conſtitution having thus veſted the power of removal of the juſtices of the peace in the aſſembly, we apprehend we have no right to weaken the ſame, by incumbering it with ſuch checks and reſtraints, as may, if not wholly, yet partially fruſtrate the end for which the ſame was veſted in us.

We conceive the adjudication of any tribunal, previous to the reſolution for removal, if it is liable to partiality and injuſtice, is ſuch an infringement of the conſtitution, as to render that part of the above ſection, with reſpect to the power of the aſſembly, abortive and ineffectual.

If a conviction in a court of law is previouſly neceſſary, offending juſtices may eſcape puniſhment; eſpecially if the proſecution is carried on by a poor man, whoſe prayers are often heard with indifference, and even with deriſion and contempt, when aimed againſt a wealthy or powerful magiſtrate.

Proſecutions may be put off from ſeſſions to ſeſſions, the proſecutors ſtill attending, and the moment that they expect juſtice to be adminiſtered to them and their neighbourhood for the abuſes of a petty tyrant, the indictment is removed to the ſupreme court; by this delay, the diſheartened proſecutors, weary of the purſuit, ſet down with real grievance, and the culprit eſcapes puniſhment, not by a fair acquittal, but through defect of teſtimony; add to this inconvenience, the right of the attorney-general to enter a *noli proſequi* in any ſtage of the proſecution, and diſcharge the defendant without giving any reaſon for his conduct. In this procedure, he is totally uncontroulable, either by the reſolutions of this houſe, or the expreſs order of the court in which he proſecutes.

The courts of common law in many inſtances are not competent to the trial or puniſhment of certain characters; as, a juſtice who abſents himſelf from his duty, is inattentive to his buſineſs, ignorant of the laws of his country, is a notorious liar, a common ſot, a tricking impoſing villian, or, in ſhort, whoſe life is a compound of fraud, folly and deceit.

We apprehend, ſhould a juſtice come within either of the above deſcriptions, not to remove him immediately would be fixing a ſtigma upon the honor and juſtice of this houſe, as guardians of every pebble of the conſtitution; and continuing ſuch characters in office would not only leſſen the weight and dignity due to the appointments of honor, learning and integrity, but would be an encouragement to vice and folly.

The rights of trial by jury cannot be invaded when the jury are not competent to the matter to be determined. All queſtions of law are continually decided on, as heretofore, by the judges, without their aſſiſtance; and ſhould they determine in queſtions of character, as above ſtated, their rights would certainly be invaded, for no judgments, by the courſe of the common law, could be given thereon, therefore the proceedings before them would be nugatory and vain; hence, that glorious inſtitution would be trifled with and brought into contempt.

Arguments have been drawn in favor of trials by jury, as a previous ſtep to the removal of juſtices, from ſeveral heads. 1ſt. "A better proſpect of impartial juſtice before a jury than the aſſembly, who have been ſaid, by the ſupporters of the amendment, to be moved by tranſient guſts of paſſion, and have no rule or meaſure of right for their determination. 2d. An improper controul over the people's choice of their juſtices. 3d. The inconvenience to this houſe in attending to charges of extortion or oppreſſion in magiſtrates. 4th. The impropriety of the legiſlature exerciſing judicial powers." To this it may be anſwered, that it can never be imagined, that the part of the community intruſted with the making of laws, which affect life, liberty and property, ſhould be hurried on by tumults and paſſions in the removal of a juſtice; much leſs ſo than a jury, every individual of which it is compoſed may have imbibed the ſentiments of the city or county againſt their offending magiſtrate, and who may meaſure out to him their verdict with an enraged hand. As to infringing the rights of the people with reſpect to their choice, this cannot be the caſe, eſpecially when the power of removal is placed in the hands of thoſe who paſs the laws for the guide and direction of juſtices and people, and who chalk out puniſhments for acts of oppreſſion and extortion in the undue adminiſtration of thoſe laws. Should there be no immediate power of removal in the houſe upon proper enquiry, the people of a certain diſtrict may fix upon the county at large, without check or controul, a fool, a knave, or a madman; and although they may chooſe to worſhip ſuch a character, it would be wholly unjuſt, that the country at large ſhould ſuffer by his folly, his villainy, or phrenzy.

After the appointment of a juſtice by the people, he may diſqualify himſelf by fraud and villainy, or become diſqualified by an act of God, as by lunacy or madneſs; ſurely courts would not hold themſelves bound to inflict a puniſhment for miſconduct through ſuch viſitation. The misfortune would be ſufficient, without calling in the aid of a court of law to determine whether ſuch miſconduct was a crime.

As to inconveniences ariſing from hearing ſuch charges againſt juſtices before the houſe, they are anſwered, by adhering inviolately to the conſtitutional power of removal, veſted in us; and if we have the right, we muſt have every neceſſary requiſite for accompliſhing that right.

By trials in the courts of law, we have only the reſult of their determination, without knowing the proofs before them, or the ground work of their determination in acquitting or convicting; far otherwiſe of a committee, who are under the immediate controul of the houſe; they may be inſtructed to tranſmit the depoſitions taken before them at large. We have no controul over courts of law by our reſolutions. We muſt therefore inform our conſciences at ſecond hand, and truſt to the tranſcript of a record only, without being ſatisfied upon what evidence the party accuſed was acquitted or convicted.

To the inconveniences ariſing from the legiſlature exerciſing judicial and executive powers, we beg leave to ſay, that the conſtitution having veſted us with ſuch power, in determining the grounds of removal of juſtices, and removing them accordingly, it is our duty to comply therewith.

Arguments from inconvenience can never operate againſt expreſs and pointed words, ſuch as by the 30th ſection of the conſtitution, "juſtices of the peace may be removeable by the aſſembly for miſconduct." And by the 23d ſection of the ſame, that the judges of the ſupreme court ſhall be *at any time* removeable for miſbehaviour by the ſame authority." *If power of removal for miſbehaviour ſhould be immediate over the latter, high in office and truſt, why more circuitous ſteps taken againſt the former, leſs in truſt, authority and appointment?*

As to officers *being liable* to be impeached by the houſe, *they may exerciſe this mode or not, it ſeems diſcretionary*; and if an impeachment ſhould take place, and a removal, in conſequence of the charges being ſupported againſt the juſtice, this obſervation follows, that a conviction takes place without the aid of a jury before the council, (who have no power to call one to their aſſiſtance) and hence a withdrawing from that tribunal, (the abuſe of whoſe rights) the ſupporters of the mode by impeachment will be wickedly inſtrumental.

Daniel Clymer,	*Michael Schmyſer,*
Jacob Arndt,	*Chriſtopher Kucher,*
Peter Kohler,	*John Hay,*
Samuel Meredith,	*David Thomas,*
James Morris,	*John Hannum,*
Jonas Hartzel,	*George Woods,*
Joſeph Thomas,	*Samuel Penroſe,*
Thomas Long,	*John Strinmetz,*
Thomas Lilly,	*Henry Hill.*

AN APPRENTICE WANTED,

To the Clock and Watch-making Buſineſs;
Alſo, a few WATCH MATERIALS to be diſpoſed of.
Enquire of the Printers. ‡

To be SOLD at public Sale,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, on Wedneſday, the 9th of April inſtant,

Thirty-five Acres of LAND,

ABOUT nine miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Ridge road, and joined by Mr. Samuel Powel's land. Likewiſe three LOTS of GROUND, ſituated or joining Race-ſtreet, each 33 feet front, and 316 feet deep. ¶

Tredyffryn townſhip, Cheſter county, March 30, 1783.

FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a Servant Maid, named ELIZABETH GEST, about 22 years of age, country born, of a pale complexion, middle ſized, has loſt her fore teeth, with ſhort black hair, and fair ſkin; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped linſey green and yellow petticoat, yelloviſh ſhort gown, black ſilk bonnet, a cloth coloured cloak, without a cape, blue ſtockings, and low heeled leather ſhoes; ſhe went off with an old ſoldier, lately come from camp, and calls himſelf John Patterton, who has left a wife and child behind; he is a ſhabby looking fellow; had on, when he went away, an old patched hat, old light coloured jacket and overalls, much patched, ſtriped flannel ſhirt, and old ſhoes; he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a pale complexion, with lightiſh hair; ſays he is an Engliſhman born, and has been a ſoldier in the continental army. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant in any goal, ſo that her maſter may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

§ BENJAMIN JONES.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

AN elderly MAN, who can write a tolerable good Hand, and could be ſerviceable in any Store, Shop or Office, either in Town or country, or could be willing to teach a ſmall School in the Country, or could be ſerviceable to market for a Gentleman's Family, and Aſſiſtant about the Houſe. For further Particulars, enquire of the Printers.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

From the St. LUCIA GAZETTE.

Carenage, February 22.

On Tuesday arrived here the ships Barbara, Capt. Perry, and Chesterfield, Capt. Wiseman, from Liverpool, which place they left the first of January.----They brought in with them a Dutch packet, called the Postillion, from the Cape of Good-Hope, bound to France with dispatches (which were found on board) relative to the re-capture by the French of Trincamale, in the island of Ceylon, and of two engagements by sea, on the 6th of July, and 3d of September.

From what we have been able to learn, it appears that in the engagement of the 6th of July, the fleets were nearly equal; and the French were so roughly handled, that one of their ships struck to the Sultan, but not being immediately taken possession of, she hoisted her colours again and got off.---In this day's business they had near 800 men killed and wounded.

Trincamale surrendered on the 30th of August, and on the 2d of September, Sir Edward Hughes appeared before that place, with 11 sail of the line, and a 50 gun ship. The French, whose force had been augmented to 14 sail of the line, and a 50, went out, and on the 3d engaged him; but notwithstanding the disparity of force between the two fleets, the French must have been terribly beaten, as the Hero and Illustre were afterwards towed into Trincamale dismasted; the Vengeur obliged to cut away her mizen-mast; and the l'Orient, who had but little share in the engagement, run on a bank of rocks, called the Point-de-Salles, and was lost.---These misfortunes are attributed to the bad conduct of some of their officers, of whom they complain very heavily.----We hope, in our next, to lay before our readers the particulars of the above engagements, as they are given in the accounts found on board the Postillion.

The ship Barbara, in warping in, the evening of her arrival, was unfortunately lost on the Tarpeian Rock.

By a Danish vessel which arrived at Gros-Islet yesterday, we learn, that his Majesty's ships the St. Albans, Prudent and Magnificent, having made their appearance off St. Kitts, three of the enemy's ships (the Triton of 64, Amphion of 50, and Concorde Frigate) got under way from Old-Road, and were making off; but being immediately pursued, the Magnificent came up with and took the Concorde, having shot her mainmast away.---The Amphion got under the guns of 'Statia, but having weighed in the night, his Majesty's ships got sight of her the next day; and we have great hopes that she is taken. The St. Alban's, Prudent, and Magnificent were dispatched in consequence of intelligence, that the enemy intended to cut out the shipping at Tortola, &c. on which business it is said the Triton and her consorts were bound.

St. Christophers, February 12, 1783.

"Five or six days ago the Commander of Martinico sent a 64 and a 40 gun ship to cruize to leeward: They chased a British privateer into St. Martins (a neutral port.) In consequence of her escaping, the crews of the British vessels in that port gave her three cheers which so offended the French that a complaint was lodged with the Commander of this island, and according to his orders the French ships went and cut out every British vessel lying that harbour.

"The British, at Antigua, immediately sent three ships of the line to intercept them; the day before yesterday they appeared off this island, standing for Sandy Point, where those ships lay. After manœuvring some time, the French armed vessels put to sea, the frigate was taken, and the 64 gun ship got into St. Eustatia; yesterday they again hove in sight, and to day came very close in with this harbour (Basseterre) towing the frigate, which was considerably damaged before she struck; they stood off again this evening, and it is supposed are gone for Antigua to refit."

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2.*

Extract from the Journal of the United States in Congress assembled, March 22d, 1783.

ON the report of a committee to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dyer, together with the memorial of the officers of the army, and the report of the committee thereon, congress came to the following resolutions:

Whereas the officers of the several lines under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington, did, by their late memorial transmitted by their committee, represent to congress, that the half pay granted by sundry resolutions, was regarded in an unfavorable light by the citizens of some of these states, who would prefer a compensation for a limited term of years, or by a sum in gross, to an establishment for life; and did, on that account, solicit a commutation of their half pay for an equivalent in one of the two modes above mentioned, in order to remove all subject of dissatisfaction from the minds of their fellow citizens. And whereas congress are desirous, as well of gratifying the reasonable expectations of the officers of the army, as of removing all objections which may exist, in any part of the united states, to the principle of the half pay establishment, for which the faith of the united states hath been pledged, persuaded that those objections can only arise from the nature of the compensation, not from any indisposition to compensate those whose services, sacrifices, and sufferings, have so just a title to the approbation and rewards of their country:

Therefore resolved, That such officers as are now in service, and shall continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money, or securities on interest at six per cent. per annum, as congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half pay promised for life by the resolution of the 21st day of October, 1780; the said securities to be such as shall be given to other creditors of the united states, provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective states, and not of officers individually in the lines, to accept or refuse the same. And provided also, that their election shall be signified to congress through the commander in chief, from the lines under his immediate command, within two months, and through the commanding officer of the southern army, from those under his command, within six months from the date of this resolution.

That the same commutation shall extend to the corps not belonging to the lines of particular states, and who are entitled to half pay for life as aforesaid; the acceptance or refusal to be determined by corps, and to be signified in the same manner, and within the same time, as abovementioned. That all officers belonging to the hospital department, who are entitled to half pay by the resolution of the 17th day of January, 1781, may collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same through the commander in chief within six months from this time. That such officers as have retired at different periods, entitled to half pay for life, may collectively, in each state of which they are inhabitants, accept or refuse the same; their acceptation or refusal to be signified by agents, authorised for that purpose, within six months from this period; that with respect to such retiring officers, the commutation, if accepted by them, shall be in lieu of whatever may be now due to them since the time of their retiring from service, as well as of what might hereafter become due; and that so soon as their acceptance shall be signified, the superintendant of finances be, and he is hereby, directed to take measures for the settlement of their accounts accordingly, and to issue to them certificates bearing interest at six per cent. That all officers entitled to half pay for life, not included in the preceding resolution, may also collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same within six months from this time.

The following are copies of letters from Gen. CARLETON and Admiral DIGBY, in answer to those dispatched by ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, secretary for foreign affairs, on the arrival of the Triumphe sloop of war, Capt. Duquesne, from Cadiz:

SIR, New-York, 26th March, 1783.

I HAVE received your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing a resolution of Congress of the same date, taken in consequence of the arrival of the Cutter Triumphe, commanded by Lieutenant Du Quesne, with orders of the 10th of February last, given at Cadiz by Vice Admiral De Estaing, for him to put to sea, and cruize on such stations as he shall judge most likely to meet with ships of his nation, and inform them of the happy reconciliation of the belligerent powers, and to order all their ships of war to cease hostilities against those of Great-Britain, the preliminary articles of a general peace being signed the 20th of January. You therefore are pleased to express your expectation, that I would think the information, thus conveyed, "sufficiently authentic to justify my taking immediate measures to stop the further effusion of blood." For my own part, I have hitherto abstained from all hostilities; and this conduct I mean to continue, so far as our own security would permit; but how great soever my desire is to put an entire stop to the calamities of war, and whatever respect this information may deserve, yet I do not find myself thereby justified in recommending measures, which might give facility to the fleets and armies, menacing any part of the King's possessions, to carry their hostilities into execution. To adopt a measure of this importance, it is necessary I should receive orders from home, which I may reasonably expect every hour, as a cruizer sent out on other purposes is already arrived at Philadelphia; and I assure you, Sir, I only wait the official certainty of this great event, to assume the language, and the spirit too, of the most perfect conciliation and peace.

"I perceive, Sir, by the resolution inclosed in your letter, that Congress has thought fit to consider this information as authentic, and thereupon has taken one considerable step towards carrying the terms of peace into immediate execution. Another, not less important, I presume has been taken, or is taking. With the cessation of hostilities, I perceive is connected, in the 7th article of the provisional treaty, an agreement that "all prisoners, on both sides, shall be set at liberty." Of this event, therefore, I hope likewise speedily to receive the very necessary and welcome notice, as I shall find the highest satisfaction in seeing released, on all sides, men upon whom the evils and calamities of war have more peculiarly fallen. *I am, Sir,*

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
GUY CARLETON.

Robert R. Livingston, Esq;"

SIR, New-York, 27th March, 1783.

I HAVE received your letter, inclosing me the resolve of Congress, with a copy of a letter to his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton; but as I have as yet received no official accounts from England, I must wait till you on your side relieve our prisoners, before I give that general relief to yours I so much wish. There can be no reason for detaining our prisoners one moment, as Congress must suppose the peace signed. I shall take every precaution in my power, consistent with my duty, to stop any further mischief upon the seas; but should recommend the preventing any vessels sailing, as I have not yet received sufficient authority to enable me to withdraw my cruizers.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient
Humble servant,
ROBERT DIGBY.

To Robert Livingston, Esq; &c. &c."

State of Pennsylvania, viz.

RECEIPT of Continental Taxes from the State of Pennsylvania, published in Pursuance of the Sixth Article of Instructions from the Office of Finance, dated the 12th Day of February, 1782.

For the Month of March, 1783.

March 3,	1783. Rec. of	David Rittenhouse, Esq;	2445	Dollars
10,	of	Ditto,	2500	
15,	of	Ditto,	6200	
17,	of	Ditto,	3200	
24,	of	Ditto,	1600	
31,	of	Ditto,	3000	
			18045	Dollars

Total, Eighteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five Dollars.

J. SWANWICK, Receiver of Continental Taxes for Pennsylvania.

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, are requested to attend their General Meeting on Monday, the 7th of April inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Masons Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley.

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionship for Insuring Houses from Loss by FIRE, are desired to meet at the Court-house, on *Monday*, the 14th Day of *April* next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuse TWELVE DIRECTORS AND A TREASURER, for the ensuing Year.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1783. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in Uwchland township, Chester county, near the sign of the Red Lion, containing about 200 acres, the buildings are good, and the house has been long used as a store, being well situated for carrying on that business. Possession may be had in about two weeks. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Market-street, two doors below the Indian King.

Philad. April 1. § ISRAEL WHELEN.

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON & POST CHARIOT.

These Carriages, each with Harness for a pair of Horses, are genteel, and little the worse for Wear, and will be sold cheap. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE WAY, in Arch-street, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia. †

ALL Persons within this State, who have been employed in the Department of the Commissary General of Purchases, or are otherwise accountable to the United States for Monies received for the Purpose of procuring Provisions for the Continental Army, before the First of January, 1782, are hereby required to bring in their Accounts and Vouchers to the Subscriber, who is appointed to liquidate and finally settle them.

J. BURRALL, Commissioner for settling the Accounts of the Commissary Department.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. †

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, in the term of March last, to audit the accounts and adjust the demands of the creditors of JOSEPH TOMLINSON, jun. late of Wright's-Town, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, and to settle their shares or proportions of the said Tomlinson's estate, DO hereby give NOTICE, that, pursuant thereto, on the second day of May next, at the late dwelling of the said Joseph Tomlinson, jun. we will expose to Sale, by way of public vendue, Horses, cows, swine, beds and bedding, tables and chairs, iron pots and pot-racks, and-irons, an iron bound waggon, and sundry other implements of husbandry and household furniture; being attached and secured as the property and estate of the said Joseph Tomlinson, jun.

All persons who have any demands against the said estate, are notified to produce their accounts on the 12th day of May, next to us, at John Thornton's, in New-Town, that they may be adjusted.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,)
JOHN TERRY, jun.) Auditors.
March 27. † WILLIAM LINTON,)

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the third day of May next, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Burlington county, New-Jersey, upon Rancocas creek, at New long-bridge, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Mountholly, 17 miles from the former, and two from the latter, containing 188 acres, one half of which is cleared and under good cedar fence, and the remainder woodland, about 15 acres of meadow, well banked, and as much more may be made with small expence. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, 44 feet front, with a piazza 12 feet wide, and the whole length of the house, a kitchen, and a pump of good water before the door, a thriving orchard of excellent fruit, a barn and stable. There had been a distillery (lately burnt) erected there, the walls of which are still good, which was supplied with water by a large never-failing spring spontaneously running into the cooler. The chapness of wood, water carriage to the door, fall of water, &c. render it a very convenient situation for a molasses distillery, on a large plan. Immediate possession will be given. There are likewise to be sold three iron stills, almost new, two of which hold 500 gallons each, and the other about 200, with pewter worms for each. Proposals to be received by Messrs. QUARRIER and HUNTER, coachmakers, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. GEORGE HUNTER.

N. B. The partnership of GARVEY and HUNTER having dissolved on the 22d instant, all those who have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts to said QUARRIER and HUNTER, on or before the 30th of April next. ¶ *March 28, 1783.*

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS brought to William Whitehead's tavern, in Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, and afterwards strayed away in Second-street, A small bay MARE, nine years old, shod all round, and supposed to be with foal. Any person taking up said Mare, so that the subscriber, living in Bucks county, and township of Warminster, may get her again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

March 31. ¶ WILLIAM MILLER.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, on the 25th of this instant, a Negroe Wench, named DINAH, near 30 years of age, of a low stature, this country born; had on, when she went away, two brown linsey petticoats, one whereof new, an old cloth jacket and a striped linsey ditto, a brown linsey short gown, two shifts of tow linen, white yarn stockings, and good shoes, with carved metal buckles, and an old silk bonnet; she commonly wears silver hobs in her ears. Whoever secures said wench, so that her master may have her again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 26, 1783. ¶ DAVID CARSON.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

WHEREAS John Smith, of Springfield township, in the county of Bucks, hath charged me, in No. 95 of *The Philadelphia Correspondence*, with having fraudulently obtained three obligations from him, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1782; one for the sum of 220l. and the others for 50l. each, and hath forewarned the public from taking assignments of said obligations, as he is determined not to pay them, or any of them, unless compelled thereto. I take the liberty, thro' the channel of your paper, to lay the following state before the public.

JOSEPH SAYWITZ.

About eight years ago a certain Christian Wiegner purchased of Casper Fabian, of Springfield township aforesaid, a plantation, situate in said township, part of the purchase money for which he paid; and for the payment of the remaining part, being 500l. I became bound with the said Christian Weigner to the said Casper Fabian. About ten months ago said Christian Weigner called on me, and informed me that the situation of his circumstances rendered it absolutely necessary to sell his plantation, and that he had sold it to the above named John Smith, but that the said John Smith could not pay the whole consideration money, and therefore he (said Weigner) would lodge money and bonds of the said Smith's, to the amount of the money for which I became bound for him, in my hands, to which I consented, and received money and bonds from the said Weigner accordingly; some few days after I waited on said Casper Fabian, and offered him the money and bonds so lodged in my hands by the said Christian Weigner, if he would return me the bonds in which I became bound for the said Weigner to him, which he declined, because the said bonds were given to said Christian Weigner and were by him assigned to me, and must be assigned by me to him (said Fabian) and that he did not like double assignments, but if the said John Smith would sign other bonds to me, which I might afterwards assign to him, he would accept of them; I then called on said John Smith, and acquainted him with the said Fabian's objections to the aforesaid bonds; whereupon he signed three others payable to me, bearing date and for the sums in his advertisement set forth, in return for which I delivered him the aforesaid three bonds lodged in my hands by the said Christian Weigner as aforesaid, one of which said bonds so signed to me by the said John Smith as aforesaid for the sum of 220l. I assigned, and together with the money lodged in my hands as aforesaid delivered to the said Casper Fabian; the other two bonds, for the sum of 50l. each, I have in my possession, as I do still stand bound for the said Weigner in the sum of 100l. The contract between the said Weigner and Smith is entirely unknown to me; I leave the public to judge therefore, whether or no the said bonds were obtained by me in a fraudulent manner of the said John Smith, as he was pleased to set forth in his publication. ¶

WAS taken from the Cross-keys, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, some time in January last (supposed by mistake) the first volume of the ABBE PLUCHE's HISTORY OF THE HEAVENS. Whoever has taken it is requested to leave it at the Cross-keys, or the Printers. ¶

NEW-YORK, March 29.

From the St. LUCIA GAZETTE.

Carenage, February 22.

On Tuesday arrived here the ships Barbara, Capt. Perry, and Chesterfield, Capt. Wiseman, from Liverpool, which place they left the first of January.----They brought in with them a Dutch packet, called the Postillion, from the Cape of Good-Hope, bound to France with dispatches (which were found on board) relative to the re-capture by the French of Trincamale, in the island of Ceylon, and of two engagements by sea, on the 6th of July, and 3d of September.

From what we have been able to learn, it appears that in the engagement of the 6th of July, the fleets were nearly equal; and the French were so roughly handled, that one of their ships struck to the Sultan, but not being immediately taken possession of, she hoisted her colours again and got off.---In this day's business they had near 800 men killed and wounded.

Trincamale surrendered on the 30th of August, and on the 2d of September, Sir Edward Hughes appeared before that place, with 11 sail of the line, and a 50 gun ship. The French, whose force had been augmented to 14 sail of the line, and a 50, went out, and on the 3d engaged him; but notwithstanding the disparity of force between the two fleets, the French must have been terribly beaten, as the Hero and Illustre were afterwards towed into Trincamale dismasted; the Vengeur obliged to cut away her mizen-mast; and the l'Orient, who had but little share in the engagement, run on a bank of rocks, called the Point-de-Salles, and was lost.---These misfortunes are attributed to the bad conduct of some of their officers, of whom they complain very heavily.----We hope, in our next, to lay before our readers the particulars of the above engagements, as they are given in the accounts found on board the Postillion.

The ship Barbara, in warping in, the evening of her arrival, was unfortunately lost on the Tarpeian Rock.

By a Danish vessel which arrived at Gros-Islet yesterday, we learn, that his Majesty's ships the St. Albans, Prudent and Magnificent, having made their appearance off St. Kitts, three of the enemy's ships (the Triton of 64, Amphion of 50, and Concorde Frigate) got under way from Old-Road, and were making off; but being immediately pursued, the Magnificent came up with and took the Concorde, having shot her mainmast away.---The Amphion got under the guns of 'Statia, but having weighed in the night, his Majesty's ships got sight of her the next day; and we have great hopes that she is taken. The St. Alban's, Prudent, and Magnificent were dispatched in consequence of intelligence, that the enemy intended to cut out the shipping at Tortola, &c. on which business it is said the Triton and her consorts were bound.

St. Christophers, February 12, 1783.

"Five or six days ago the Commander of Martinico sent a 64 and a 40 gun ship to cruize to leeward: They chased a British privateer into St. Martins (a neutral port.) In consequence of her escaping, the crews of the British vessels in that port gave her three cheers, which so offended the French that a complaint was lodged with the Commander of this island, and according to his orders the French ships went and cut out every British vessel lying that harbour.

"The British, at Antigua, immediately sent three ships of the line to intercept them; the day before yesterday they appeared off this island, standing for Sandy Point, where those ships lay. After manœuvring some time, the French armed vessels put to sea, the frigate was taken, and the 64 gun ship got into St. Eustatia; yesterday they again hove in sight, and to day came very close in with this harbour (Basseterre) towing the frigate, which was considerably damaged before she struck; they stood off again this evening, and it is supposed are gone for Antigua to refit."

PHILADELPHIA, *April 2.*

Extract from the Journal of the United States in Congress assembled, March 22d, 1783.

ON the report of a committee to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Dyer, together with the memorial of the officers of the army, and the report of the committee thereon, congress came to the following resolutions;

Whereas the officers of the several lines under the immediate command of his excellency general Washington, did, by their late memorial transmitted by their committee, represent to congress, that the half pay granted by sundry resolutions, was regarded in an unfavorable light by the citizens of some of these states, who would prefer a compensation for a limited term of years, or by a sum in gross, to an establishment for life; and did, on that account, solicit a commutation of their half pay for an equivalent in one of the two modes above mentioned, in order to remove all subject of dissatisfaction from the minds of their fellow citizens. And whereas congress are desirous, as well of gratifying the reasonable expectations of the officers of the army, as of removing all objections which may exist, in any part of the united states, to the principle of the half pay establishment, for which the faith of the united states hath been pledged, persuaded that those objections can only arise from the nature of the compensation, not from any indisposition to compensate those whose services, sacrifices, and sufferings, have so just a title to the approbation and rewards of their country:

Therefore resolved, That such officers as are now in service, and shall continue therein to the end of the war, shall be entitled to receive the amount of five years full pay in money, or securities on interest at six per cent. per annum, as congress shall find most convenient, instead of the half pay promised for life by the resolution of the 21st day of October, 1780; the said securities to be such as shall be given to other creditors of the united states, provided it be at the option of the lines of the respective states, and not of officers individually in the lines, to accept or refuse the same. And provided also, that their election shall be signified to congress through the commander in chief, from the lines under his immediate command, within two months, and through the commanding officer of the southern army, from those under his command, within six months from the date of this resolution.

That the same commutation shall extend to the corps not belonging to the lines of particular states, and who are entitled to half pay for life as aforesaid; the acceptance or refusal to be determined by corps, and to be signified in the same manner, and within the same time, as abovementioned. That all officers belonging to the hospital department, who are entitled to half pay by the resolution of the 17th day of January, 1781, may collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same through the commander in chief within six months from this time. That such officers as have retired at different periods, entitled to half pay for life, may collectively, in each state of which they are inhabitants, accept or refuse the same; their acceptation or refusal to be signified by agents, authorised for that purpose, within six months from this period; that with respect to such retiring officers, the commutation, if accepted by them, shall be in lieu of whatever may be now due to them since the time of their retiring from service, as well as of what might hereafter become due; and that so soon as their acceptance shall be signified, the superintendant of finances be, and he is hereby, directed to take measures for the settlement of their accounts accordingly, and to issue to them certificates bearing interest at six per cent. That all officers entitled to half pay for life, not included in the preceding resolution, may also collectively agree to accept or refuse the aforesaid commutation, signifying the same within six months from this time.

The following are copies of letters from Gen. CARLETON and Admiral DIGBY, in answer to those dispatched by ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, secretary for foreign affairs, on the arrival of the Triumphe sloop of war, Capt. Duquesne, from Cadiz:

SIR, New-York, 26th March, 1783.

I HAVE received your letter of the 24th instant, inclosing a resolution of Congress of the same date, taken in consequence of the arrival of the Cutter Triumphe, commanded by Lieutenant Du Quesne, with orders of the 10th of February last, given at Cadiz by Vice Admiral De Estaing, for him to put to sea, and cruize on such stations as he shall judge most likely to meet with ships of his nation, and inform them of the happy reconciliation of the belligerent powers, and to order all their ships of war to cease hostilities against those of Great-Britain, the preliminary articles of a general peace being signed the 20th of January. You therefore are pleased to express your expectation, that I would think the information, thus conveyed, "sufficiently authentic to justify my taking immediate measures to stop the further effusion of blood." For my own part, I have hitherto abstained from all hostilities; and this conduct I mean to continue, so far as our own security would permit; but how great soever my desire is to put an entire stop to the calamities of war, and whatever respect this information may deserve, yet I do not find myself thereby justified in recommending measures, which might give facility to the fleets and armies, menacing any part of the King's possessions, to carry their hostilities into execution. To adopt a measure of this importance, it is necessary I should receive orders from home, which I may reasonably expect every hour, as a cruizer sent out on other purposes is already arrived at Philadelphia; and I assure you, Sir, I only wait the official certainty of this great event, to assume the language, and the spirit too, of the most perfect conciliation and peace.

"I perceive, Sir, by the resolution inclosed in your letter, that Congress has thought fit to consider this information as authentic, and thereupon has taken one considerable step towards carrying the terms of peace into immediate execution. Another, not less important, I presume has been taken, or is taking. With the cessation of hostilities, I perceive is connected, in the 7th article of the provisional treaty, an agreement that "all prisoners, on both sides, shall be set at liberty." Of this event, therefore, I hope likewise speedily to receive the very necessary and welcome notice, as I shall find the highest satisfaction in seeing released, on all sides, men upon whom the evils and calamities of war have more peculiarly fallen. *I am, Sir,*

Your most obedient,
and most humble servant,
GUY CARLETON.

Robert R. Livingston, Esq;"

SIR, New-York, 27th March, 1783.

I HAVE received your letter, inclosing me the resolve of Congress, with a copy of a letter to his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton; but as I have as yet received no official accounts from England, I must wait till you on your side relieve our prisoners, before I give that general relief to yours I so much wish. There can be no reason for detaining our prisoners one moment, as Congress must suppose the peace signed. I shall take every precaution in my power, consistent with my duty, to stop any further mischief upon the seas; but should recommend the preventing any vessels sailing, as I have not yet received sufficient authority to enable me to withdraw my cruizers.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient
Humble servant,
ROBERT DIGBY.

To Robert Livingston, Esq; &c. &c."

State of Pennsylvania, viz.

RECEIPT of Continental Taxes from the State of Pennsylvania, published in Pursuance of the Sixth Article of Instructions from the Office of Finance, dated the 12th Day of February, 1782.

For the Month of March, 1783.

March 3,	1783. Rec. of	David Rittenhouse, Esq;	2445	Dollars
10,	of	Ditto,	2500	
15,	of	Ditto,	6200	
17,	of	Ditto,	3200	
24,	of	Ditto,	1600	
31,	of	Ditto,	3000	
			18045	Dollars

Total, Eighteen Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-five Dollars.

J. SWANWICK, Receiver of Continental Taxes for Pennsylvania.

THE Members of the Society for the relief of poor and distressed masters of ships, their widows and children, are requested to attend their General Meeting on Monday, the 7th of April inst. at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the Masons Lodge Room, in Lodge Alley.

THE Members of the *Philadelphia* Contributionship for Insuring Houses from Loss by FIRE, are desired to meet at the Court-house, on *Monday*, the 14th Day of *April* next, between the Hours of Two and Five in the Afternoon, in order to chuse TWELVE DIRECTORS AND A TREASURER, for the ensuing Year.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1783. ¶

TO BE LETT,

A PLANTATION, in Uwchland township, Chester county, near the sign of the Red Lion, containing about 200 acres, the buildings are good, and the house has been long used as a store, being well situated for carrying on that business. Possession may be had in about two weeks. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Market-street, two doors below the Indian King.

Philad. April 1. § ISRAEL WHELEN.

FOR SALE,

A PHÆTON & POST CHARIOT.

These Carriages, each with Harness for a pair of Horses, are genteel, and little the worse for Wear, and will be sold cheap. Enquire of Mr. GEORGE WAY, in Arch-street, betwixt Fourth and Fifth-streets, Philadelphia. †

ALL Persons within this State, who have been employed in the Department of the Commissary General of Purchases, or are otherwise accountable to the United States for Monies received for the Purpose of procuring Provisions for the Continental Army, before the First of January, 1782, are hereby required to bring in their Accounts and Vouchers to the Subscriber, who is appointed to liquidate and finally settle them.

J. BURRALL, Commissioner for settling the Accounts of the Commissary Department.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1783. †

WE, the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County, in the term of March last, to audit the accounts and adjust the demands of the creditors of JOSEPH TOMLINSON, jun. late of Wright's-Town, in the county of Bucks aforesaid, and to settle their shares or proportions of the said Tomlinson's estate, DO hereby give NOTICE, that, pursuant thereto, on the second day of May next, at the late dwelling of the said Joseph Tomlinson, jun. we will expose to Sale, by way of public vendue, Horses, cows, swine, beds and bedding, tables and chairs, iron pots and pot-racks, and-irons, an iron bound waggon, and sundry other implements of husbandry and household furniture; being attached and secured as the property and estate of the said Joseph Tomlinson, jun.

All persons who have any demands against the said estate, are notified to produce their accounts on the 12th day of May next to us, at John Thornton's, in New-Town, that they may be adjusted.

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,)
JOHN TERRY, jun.) Auditors.
March 27. † WILLIAM LINTON,)

To be SOLD at public vendue, on the third day of May next, if not disposed of before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Burlington county, New-Jersey, upon Rancocas creek, at New-long-bridge, and on the road leading from Philadelphia to Mountholly, 17 miles from the former, and two from the latter, containing 188 acres, one half of which is cleared and under good cedar fence, and the remainder woodland, about 15 acres of meadow, well banked, and as much more may be made with small expence. There are on the premises a good dwelling-house, 44 feet front, with a piazza 12 feet wide, and the whole length of the house, a kitchen, and a pump of good water before the door, a thriving orchard of excellent fruit, a barn and stable. There had been a distillery (lately burnt) erected there, the walls of which are still good, which was supplied with water by a large never-failing spring spontaneously running into the cooler. The cheapness of wood, water carriage to the door, fall of water, &c. render it a very convenient situation for a molasses distillery, on a large plan. Immediate possession will be given. There are likewise to be sold three iron stills, almost new, two of which hold 500 gallons each, and the other about 200, with pewter worms for each. Proposals to be received by Messrs. QUARRIER and HUNTER, coachmakers, in Philadelphia, or the subscriber, on the premises. GEORGE HUNTER.

N. B. The partnership of GARVEY and HUNTER having dissolved on the 22d instant, all those who have any demands against said partnership, are desired to bring in their accounts to said QUARRIER and HUNTER, on or before the 30th of April next. ¶ *March 28, 1783.*

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

WAS brought to William Whitehead's tavern, in Philadelphia, on the 22d instant, and afterwards strayed away in Second-street, A small bay MARE, nine years old, shod all round, and supposed to be with foal. Any person taking up said Mare, so that the subscriber, living in Bucks county, and township of Warminster, may get her again, shall have the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

March 31. ¶ WILLIAM MILLER.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, on the 25th of this instant, a Negroe Wench, named DINAH, near 30 years of age, of a low stature, this country born; had on, when she went away, two brown linsey petticoats, one whereof new, an old cloth jacket and a striped linsey ditto, a brown linsey short gown, two shifts of tow linen, white yarn stockings, and good shoes, with carved metal buckles, and an old silk bonnet; she commonly wears silver hobs in her ears. Whoever secures said wench, so that her master may have her again, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

March 26, 1783. ¶ DAVID CARSON.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

WHEREAS John Smith, of Springfield township, in the county of Bucks, hath charged me, in No. 95 of *The Philadelphia Correspondence*, with having fraudulently obtained three obligations from him, bearing date the 22d day of May, 1782; one for the sum of 220l. and the others for 50l. each, and hath forewarned the public from taking assignments of said obligations, as he is determined not to pay them, or any of them, unless compelled thereto. I take the liberty, thro' the channel of your paper, to lay the following state before the public.

JOSEPH SAYWITZ.

About eight years ago a certain Christian Wiegner purchased of Casper Fabian, of Springfield township aforesaid, a plantation, situate in said township, part of the purchase money for which he paid; and for the payment of the remaining part, being 500l. I became bound with the said Christian Weigner to the said Casper Fabian. About ten months ago said Christian Weigner called on me, and informed me that the situation of his circumstances rendered it absolutely necessary to sell his plantation, and that he had sold it to the above named John Smith, but that the said John Smith could not pay the whole consideration money, and therefore he (said Weigner) would lodge money and bonds of the said Smith's, to the amount of the money for which I became bound for him, in my hands, to which I consented, and received money and bonds from the said Weigner accordingly; some few days after I waited on said Casper Fabian, and offered him the money and bonds so lodged in my hands by the said Christian Weigner, if he would return me the bonds in which I became bound for the said Weigner to him, which he declined, because the said bonds were given to said Christian Weigner and were by him assigned to me, and must be assigned by me to him (said Fabian) and that he did not like double assignments, but if the said John Smith would sign other bonds to me, which I might afterwards assign to him, he would accept of them; I then called on said John Smith, and acquainted him with the said Fabian's objections to the aforesaid bonds; whereupon he signed three others payable to me, bearing date and for the sums in his advertisement set forth, in return for which I delivered him the aforesaid three bonds lodged in my hands by the said Christian Weigner as aforesaid, one of which said bonds so signed to me by the said John Smith as aforesaid for the sum of 220l. I assigned, and together with the money lodged in my hands as aforesaid delivered to the said Casper Fabian; the other two bonds, for the sum of 50l. each, I have in my possession, as I do still stand bound for the said Weigner in the sum of 100l. The contract between the said Weigner and Smith is entirely unknown to me; I leave the public to judge therefore, whether or no the said bonds were obtained by me in a fraudulent manner of the said John Smith, as he was pleased to set forth in his publication. ¶

WAS taken from the Cross-keys, the corner of Chestnut and Third-streets, some time in January last (supposed by mistake) the first volume of the ABBE PLUCHE's HISTORY OF THE HEAVENS. Whoever has taken it is requested to leave it at the Cross-keys, or the Printers. ¶

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Hair-Dessing Busines. Enquire of

WILLIAM ANDERSON,

In Fourth-street opposite the Indian Queen, Philadelphia.

N. B. Said Anderson has for SALE, HAIR-POWDER, by Wholesale and Retail; Pomatum, Combs, Scissars, Raizors, Cork-screws, Knives and Forks, with an assortment of Perfumery, &c. &c. ¶

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A LOT of GROUND, containing near two acres, bounded by Spruce and Broad-streets, a little to the westward of the house of employment. It is very suitable for a garden, and has on it a comfortable house of four rooms. Apply to THOMAS MORRIS, brewer, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets. ¶

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On th 15th day of April next, on the premises,

THAT noted PUBLIC HOUSE, with excellent stables, &c. for the accommodation of travellers, and about 100 acres of LAND thereunto belonging, situate on the road leading from Philadelphia to Wilmington, near Marcus-Hook, late in the occupation of Major Archibald Dick, deceased; also a LOT of GROUND adjoining, containing about 20 acres of good land, part of which is marsh meadow, with a frame dwelling-house, a garden well fenced with pales, a pump of good water, and a good orchard thereon. To be sold either together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. In case they are not sold on the aforesaid day, they will be afterwards sold at private sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said Archibald Dick, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and whoever has any demands against the said estate, are also desired to bring in their accounts, in order to be adjusted.

ELISHA DICK,)
JOHN POWER,) Executors.

March 24. ‡

N. B. To be sold, 5 acres of highly improved Land, with a brick house and other valuable improvements, situate on Prospect Hill, near Marcus-Hook. Enquire of Jacob Hewes, near the premises.

The noble Horse GRAND DUKE,

WILL cover MARES, at Jacob Timanus's farm this ensuing season, in Upper Dublin township, Philadelphia county, two miles from the Spring-house tavern, and about the same distance from Major Wright's tavern, beginning on the first of April, and to continue till the first of August. Grand Duke is a beautiful sorrel, with a white star and stripe, and one white foot, he is three quarter blooded, full 16 hands and an half high, very proportionably and neat made; he was got by old Grandby on a very fine half blooded mare, his courage is equal to any horse in America, his carriage very fine and lofty, trots and gallops well, was 6 years old last grass, is very sure to get very fine colts, and will cover at Four Dollars and one bushel of oats for the season; the money to be paid when the mares are covered. Any gentlemen that sees proper to send their mares to be covered by Grand Duke, may depend on due attendance, by

¶ CONRAD CHARLES TIMANUS.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of General Armstrong, near Carlisle, on the 15th of September last, a dark brown MARE, rising 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock with the letter A, a few white hairs in her forehead, a saddle mark on her off shoulder, switch mane and tail, paces and trots at times, newly shod all round, supposed to be stolen by a certain Peter M'Guire and one M'Cormick, both deserters, and deserted at one time from Col. Butler's battalion, in Carlisle; the first is about 5 feet 8 inches high, slim made, dark complexion, and short curled hair. Whoever takes up and secures said thieves and mare, shall have FOUR POUNDS reward, or for the mare only THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, if delivered to General Armstrong or Jonathan Wallace, at Carlisle, or to the subscriber, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, 7 miles from Wilmington. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

N. B. It is thought those thieves will change their names. ¶

Northern-Liberties, March, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A GENTEEL well finished three story brick HOUSE, situate in Walnut street, between Second and Third-streets.

Likewise, A LOT of three acres and a half of land, in the Northern-Liberties, whereon are a stone dwelling-house, tan-yard, orchard, &c. &c.

Also, A LOT of two acres and a half, in Passyunk township; there are on the premises a good frame tenement, garden, fruit-trees, &c. For terms apply to

‡ THOMAS MARRIOT.

To be SOLD by order of the last will and testament of Jonathan Robeson, late of Whitemarsh township, in the county of Philadelphia, about 12 miles from the city,

THE PLANTATION whereon he dwelt, adjoining the farm formerly belonging to Edward Farmer and others, containing upwards of 200 acres of excellent limestone LAND. There is a lime-kiln and quarry on it, about 20 acres of meadow, the plough land lately limed, about 50 acres of woodland, the plough land very natural to clover, has frequently been mowed when sowed for pasture; there is on the premises a large stone dwelling-house, a well of water near the door, a large barn, with threshing-floor 20 feet square, a stable on each side, a large cow-house, corn-house, waggon-house, and other out houses, a good garden joining the house, a very valuable orchard of the best of grafted fruit, a young thriving peach orchard that has for two years past bore great quantities of the best peaches. And also about 20 acres, near half wood-land, near the above plantation, on which is a lime-kiln and quarry. For terms apply to PETER ROBESON, Executor, living near the premises.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased, are desired immediately to pay the same; and those who have any demands against it, to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid. ¶ *March* 20, 1783.

Bucks county, March 14, 1783.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, gave three bonds to a certain JOHN M'CAMMON, the first for Thirty-two Pounds and Ten Shillings, payable May 1, 1782; the second for Thirty Pounds, May 1, 1783; the third for Thirty Pounds, May 1, 1784; which were fraudulently obtained from me, in payment for a tract of land in Tyrone township, Cumberland county; and as I can find no such land in the place, to which I think he hath good right, I forewarn all persons from taking any assignments on said notes, as I will not pay any of them until I get the land, unless compelled thereto by law.

‡ ROBERT HARVEY.

Durham Furnace, March 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the Copartnership of RICHARD BACKHOUSE and Company, at Durham Iron-works, expired on the sixteenth day of December last: Therefore all persons having any demands against the said copartnership are requested to bring in their accounts, in order to be settled and paid; and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is properly authorised to receive the same, or they may depend on being sued without further notice; and all persons who purchased articles at the vendue held at Durham last December, and who have neglected to give security for the payment, according to the conditions of said vendue, are hereby notified to make payment according to said conditions, without further notice, otherwise the accounts will be put into an Attorneys hands to recover, before next Bucks county Court.

¶ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

IN CONGRESS, Thursday, November 21, 1782.

THE Committee consisting of Mr. Howell, Mr. Gervais, and Mr. Hommedieu, having reported on the letter of the 6th, from the Governor of Maryland, relative to the case of Col. H. Hollingsworth. Resolved, That Congress are satisfied with the report of the Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Esq; one of the Judges of the General Court of the State of Maryland, on the case of Henry Hollingsworth, referred to him by the Executive of the said State, in pursuance of the act of Congress, of the 20th of July 1780; and that the complaint against the said H. Hollingsworth, be dismissed.

CHARLES THOMSON.

(Copy from the Journals.) ¶

Will be exposed to public Sale, on the seventh day of April next, on the premises,

A Valuable PLANTATION, or Tract of Land, situate in Pikeland township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, containing 100 acres, 60 whereof are cleared, and the remainder well timbered; a quantity of meadow, and more may be made; late the estate of Samuel Starr, deceased, and to be sold by BENJAMIN LONGSTRETH and CHARLES DILWORTH, executors.

By virtue of writs of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public Sale, at the house of Major Holmes, near the premises, on the 4th of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A CERTAIN MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Lower-Dublin township, containing 123 acres; bounded by lands of James Leech, Benjamin Johnson, Lawrence Wistow and Jonathan Thomas; on which is a good barn, orchard, and meadow; it is well wooded and watered, and commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, &c. Late the estate of John Dungan; taken in Execution, and to be sold, by

Philad. March 26, 1783. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Chief Justice, the Hon. William Augustus Atlee, Esquire, second justice, the Hon. John Evans, Esquire, third justice, and the Hon. George Bryan, Esquire, fourth justice of the Supreme Court, and of the courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, for the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have issued their precept, bearing date the seventh day of March instant, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the State-House, in the city of Philadelphia, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on Monday the seventh day of April next.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all justices of the peace, the coroners, escheators and constables within the said city and county, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, in that behalf, appertain to be done. Also, all they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the goal of the said city and county, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Philadelphia, the seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and in the seventh year of American independence.

WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH!

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AT BELL'S BOOK-STORE,

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PRICE THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF,

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WRITTEN BY JOHN MOORE, M. D.

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NB. At said BELL'S Book-Store may be had, Variety of NEW WORKS of ENTERTAINMENT, with every CURIOSITY that is come-at-a-ble in the American World of Books. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And possession immediately given,

A LOT of LAND, containing 11 acres and a quarter, pleasantly situate on the river Schuylkill, adjoining Mr. James Pemberton's seat, on the road leading to Gray's ferry, about two miles from the city. For terms apply to THOMAS ROWAN or JONATHAN PENROSE, opposite the sign of the Fountain, in Front-street, Southwark. ¶

THE Subscriber, in Consequence of the Directions of General Assembly, will leave Town before the House breaks up; but the Papers relative to Taxes in Northumberland County will be left, for some Time, in the Hands of Doctor JOSEPH GARDNER, who is hereby authorised to conduct the Business, by WILLIAM MONTGOMERY.

LOST.

LAST Monday Evening was dropped, A small Parcel of BANK NOTES, to the Amount of about 240 Dollars. They were wrapped up in a small Account, in the Name of the Person who lost them; are supposed to have been dropped in Front-street, somewhere between Market and Vine-streets; and as nearly as recollected were all of the Denomination of Twenty Dollars. The FINDER of the said Notes, on bringing or sending them to the Printers hereof, or to Messieurs SMITH and TILTON, shall be entitled to such Part thereof as he or she shall think reasonable, besides the Thanks of THE LOSER. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Or exchanged for an Interest in Philadelphia,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, situate in Darby township, about eight miles from Philadelphia, with a good brick house and kitchen, and small log tenement thereon.

Likewise may be SOLD, a Piece of Marsh MEADOW. For further particulars, enquire of ISAAC LLOYD, miller, in Darby. § Third Month, 18th, 1783.

To be SOLD by public SALE,

On the 29th of this month,

THAT valuable PLANTATION, whereon Benjamin Jacobs formerly lived, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, adjoining the river Schuylkill, about 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing about 230 or 40 acres, the soil good and level, near 100 acres thereof is woodland, about 20 acres of meadow, and a considerable quantity more may be made and watered; there are on the premises, a well finished two story stone dwelling-house, two rooms on a floor, with a large entry; stone spring-house and wash-house, the spring never known to fail; a large bearing orchard; the whole well watered, there being water naturally in every field but one, through which a water course is made. Any person inclining to purchase, may be shewn the bounds, by applying on the premises, or to the subscriber, living near. The sale to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given, by ISRAEL JACOBS, and others.

Third Month, 12th, 1783. ¶

Kennet, Chester county, Pennsylvania, March 11.

WAS STOLEN, on Monday night, the 10th of March, out of the stable of the subscriber, A bay HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, about 10 years old, a natural trotter, and trots very heavy, smooth shod before, has a snip and bald face that reaches from eye to eye, has some white hairs on his near shoulder made by the collar, the hairs rubbed off his sides with the stirrups; said horse is long sided, round bodied, hollow back'd, heavy quarter'd, strait limb'd, and in good order, looks gay in the gears or under the saddle, but appears best calculated for the gears, draws well in the chain, but has been most used for a thiller; he is uncommonly easy scared. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the subscriber may have the horse, and the thief secured, so as to be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the horse only. paid by ‡ WALTER CRAIG.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on almost immediately,

A TRACT of about 100 acres of LAND, situate in Abington township, 13 miles from the city of Philadelphia; a pleasant healthy place, whereon is erected, a dwelling-house, and pump in a well at the door, having plenty of excellent water in the driest seasons; a milk-house over a never failing spring, a barn, stables, bearing orchard, &c. also a grist and merchant-mill, having a pair of good burr mill-stones &c. drove by the waters of Pennypack creek, well situated for business a public road leading from Bucks county by said mill door to Philadelphia; about one half said tract woodland, well timbered, and mostly within fence; the other part plough land, and about five acres of meadow made, and ten acres more meadow may be made, and chiefly watered, with little labour, by letting water out of the mill-race, and by several lasting springs and brooks running partly through said land. For particulars, terms and title, which is good, apply to ROBERT PAUL, on the premises. §

By Virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Bucks, will be exposed to SALE, by public Vendue, upon the premises, on the 7th day of April next,

A CERTAIN LOT of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Wright's-Town, in the county aforesaid, containing five acres and one quarter, late the property of Isaiah Linton, deceased; also the Right of the said Isaiah Linton (being the remainder in Fee Simple, after the decease of his mother) in a certain Tract of LAND, situate in Wright's-Town aforesaid, containing 170 acres, about 100 whereof are cleared, the remainder well timbered, 10 acres of meadow, and more may be made; there are on the premises two frame houses, kitchen and barn, and a constant spring of water convenient to the dwelling. The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by

March 17. § WILLIAM LINTON Adminis.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, some time last summer, Two yearling Heiffer CALVES; one of them red and white, a half-penny out of the right ear; the other a dark brown, without any brand or mark. The owner or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

March 4th, 1783 † SAMUEL WRIGHT.

March 9, 1783.

WHEREAS a certain JAMES M'COSH, of York county, in the State of Pennsylvania, obtained a BOND of me the subscriber, of St. Georges hundred, and New-Castle county, in the Delaware State, bearing date on the 2d, or between that and the 10th of June, in the year 1782, for the sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Pounds in specie, to be paid at three separate payments; the first being for Fifty Pounds, he received it agreeable to contract, as per receipt on said bond; and the said James M'Cosh, after receiving the aforesaid bond and the aforesaid Fifty Pounds, did, in a most fraudulent manner, make a second sale of a legacy due him in right of his wife Janet, to a certain Benjamin Armstrong, who purchased it ('tis thought) after having knowledge of the first contract made by said M'Cosh with me, by which it is evident there is a fraud intended by them; therefore I forewarn all persons not to take assignment on the aforesaid bond, as I am determined not to pay any more until the right in and to the aforesaid legacy be determined between the aforesaid Benjamin Armstrong and me, as the aforesaid bond will be subject to all the cost I may be put to by said M'Cosh's illegal contract with said Armstrong. § JAMES HAUGHEY.

CAME to the plantation of Dr. Kearsley, in the Northern Liberties, on the first instant, a strawberry roan coloured HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, and now in the possession of Owen Carrigan, living on said place. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away. † *March* 17, 1783.

Philadelphia, March 17, 1783.

ALL persons having just demands against PETER PARIS, late of the city of Philadelphia, Innholder, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscribers; and all those that are indebted by mortgage, bond, note, judgment or book account, to the said deceased, are desired to make speedy payment to

SARAH PARIS, Executrix,
PETER THOMSON, and)
ABRAHAM WILT, jun.) Executors.

N. B. There are several Bundles of Resolve and Commonwealth Money of Pennsylvania, and some old Continental Money, supposed to have been left by some persons under the care of the said Peter Paris in his lifetime; therefore the right owners are desired to call on the Executors, and make proof of their respective claims thereto. §

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